estant pretext for want of stability in the local ad-ation of the government at Madrid. The sale of it could enlarge the trade even to Spain and free her atter not profits. It would remove all carress of war in us and any European Power, and Trake the Gulf of an disc attention both of the tropics and the ar-and mechanic skill of the world that has ever into the dream of man, and thus benefit New d, Old England, France, and the progress of civi-a penerally. Besides all this, it lies in our pathway march to greatness and to empire, and belongs to and the reneast productions bounds are traject and the arizan and mechanic skill of the world that haz everentered into the dream of man, and thus benefit New England, Old Bogland, France, and the progress of civilization generally. Besides all this, it lies in our pathway en the march to greatness and to empire, and belongs to us by the law of destiny. It is an absurdity to suppose that the vast and mighty productions of the valley of the Mississippi, yet in their infancy, are forever to pass to the scean of the world, under the guns of a foreign fower at Ravana. You recollect that Spain at one period immediately after our Revolution, refused us the free navigation of the Mississippi at the month, on the ground that she held it. She was then strong and we were weak, and were compelled to hold the question in suspension without urging it to a final decision. And yet in the short period of sixty-six years what has time done for us and what for Spain. To go back and read the negotiations on that subject now looks like an attempt to weave cobwobs to transmel the eagle's flight, and far less than sixty six years will make the other question of our acquiring chale a still smaller and more trifling matter. Spain had better do as Napoleon did with Louisiana, and sol before losing allogether. Otha is the key to the whole country from the mouth of the Mississippi round to the mouth of the Amazon. This is a tropical country, and capable of producing supplies to support the present population of the world; and the government that holds thas will control the trade and commerce of the world finally. Between the mouths of these two mighty rivers lies a country richer in resources and climate than any other portion of the habitable earth; and yet it is a country for the most part but little developed, and, comparatively speaking, but a wilderness. Let the genius of our institutions be breakhed into it, and slumbering nations will be quickened into such lasty life and wealth and power that will make manch of the Amazon, and it

created difficulty. Let every nation execute its own police of the seas.

Second. Appoint a commission of three men of the highest character, with extra powers, to open up, beldly and truthfully, negotiations with Spain for Cuba. Teil her that she, too, is in reality interested that we should have it, and also that it is the interest of the laboring class of England and France we should have it, and that it is the interest of progressive civilization at large we should have it, and if she returned to the term of the contract of the world; and then the first fair upportunity that occurs from insult or any other cause, take it and open the ports to the trade of the world, and the island to Christian liberty, even if independent.

Third. Urge the importance of a speedy and direct communication with our possessions on the Pacific. These three great measures will lift the democratic party up to great national questions identified with the power and presperity of all sections.

City Polities. TANNANY HALL SENATORIAL CONVENTION. POWETH DISTRICT.

as an unusually strong and noisy muster of the democratic party assembled in and around the precincts of Tammany Hall last night. Though a double event was expected to come off, the principal attraction was the no-mination of aspirants for Scuatorial honors (a rather danparticular instances, inevitably lost. At this time night be said by not over anxious nominees of their too warm adherents, "Save me from my friends;" or further who never felt a scar." However, there is yet time for

1st Ballot. 2d. Ballot. 6th Ballot. 7th Ballot. withdrawn

TAMMANY NOMINATION FOR SUPERVISOR

for Senatorial distinction at the coming election was fruit ber Schatorial distinction at the Convention assembled to nominate a Supervisor, got through their business in a room up stairs, with very little delay. There was but one person put in nomination, J. R. Briggs, the present incumbent, who consequently was elected by acclama-

THE TAMMANY HALL ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS. The Tammany Hall Assembly Conventions will meet to night to nominate candidates for members of Assembly MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

adjourned meetings last night and made the following

Bominations:—
Third District—Isanc Kaylor.
Eleventh District—W. E. Robinson.
Thirdenth District—Thomas Cushing.
Fourteenth District—The Convention met at the corner
of Seventeenth street and First avenue, and appointed a
committee of nine to meet the Tanmanyiles this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of agreeing on a candidate. WHIG CONVENTION OF THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DIS-

The purpose of this meeting last evening was the n pation of a State Senator and an Assemblyman for th Fourth district. The meeting came to order with Mr. N. H. Huested in the chair. A majority of the delegates no being present, it was decided not to go into ballot, and finally to adjourn to next Friday evening, at eight o'clock

Before adjourning, a committee of three was appointed Better adjointing, a committee of three was appointed by the chairman to recommend a proper and suitable nomination for Senator, one that would secure the action of the opposition. After a short recess and consultation, the committee brought in the following name as their selection, viz:—Mr. Merwin R. Brewer. A committee of two twas then appointed to wait on the opposition conventions that may be held in the Fourth district.

THE REPUBLICAN WARD ASSOCIATIONS. The several republican ward associations met last night and elected delegates to the County and Assembly Conourt, Judge of the Superior Court, Justice of the Marine ourt, one Supervisor, and also candidates for members Assembly. The elections passed off quietly.

n Liverpool, in the steamship Africa—Mr and Mrs Tow barpless, Dr and Mrs Chisholm, Mr and Mrs R G Chis

From Maraca, bo, in the brig Addy Swift—Geo Robbius.
From Neuvitae, in the brig Anita Owen—Mazuel Nunius, Jud bomes, Paneho Betancourt. From Richmond, in the schr Cerito-Mr Lewis.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa with Two Days Later Advices.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

The Extraordinary Reception of the American Minister at Pekin.

MR. WARD AND THE LEGATION BOXED UP

The Preparations of France and England to Renew the War with China.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

Troubles of the English Press on the Subject.

Hopes of France that No War Will Grow Out of It.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Napoleon Disclaims Family Aggrandizement.

INTERESTING FROM GERMANY.

The Passage of the Bavaria from New York.

One Passenger and One Sailor Washed Overboard.

SCHAMYL EN ROUTE FOR ST. PETERSBURG

THE SPANISH-MOROCCO WAR.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE MARKETS. &c.,

The Cupard steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st of October, at nooi arrived at this port at five o'clock yesterday evening City of Washington, from Queenstown, which appeared

The political news from Eurose is not important.

Additional accounts from China confirm the statement that the American Minister had reached Pekin, but in a of Italy to govern themselves, without the interfer

he declared his firm belief that neither Austria nor France would use any compulsion with the people of Central Italy. The London Times Paris correspondent says:—

The latest and most accredited report respecting Italy is that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will regain his throne, not by forcible means but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a constitution and by a general annesty that the Duchess of Parma will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. The warmest and most sanguine partizans have now given up hopes of being emancipated from Papal ruic.

Napoleon repudiates any desire to place Prince Varence Management of the property of the prince Varence and the prince Varence of the property of the property of the prince Varence and the prince Varence of the prince Varence of the property of the prince Varence of the prince of the prince Varence of the prince of the pri

Napoleon repudiates any desire to place Prince Napo Prince Napoleon had arrived at Zurich. He left on the

Bineritz until the 8th of October.

Advices from the provinces in France confirm the reports grand armaments at the various ports. The go the purpose of erecting fortifications. At Boulogne a floating battery is to be constructed without sails, navirated by steam and armed with rifled guns.

Austria was trying to contract a loan in London It was said that the Pope contemplated aban-Rome and again taking refuge at Gaeta.

Naples letters of the 27th ult. state that 15,000 soldie had been sent to the frontiers, and that 10,000 more would

A despatch from Constantinople, dated the 21st of Sept., gives interesting details of a conspiracy recently iscovered in that capital. Very important arrests ha been made, and energetic measures have been taken to piracy are still unknown. An Ionian captain, who has of being concerned in this attempt against the life of the

The latest news from the kingdom of the Two Sicilie scape a general movement. It was said that a little vil-Number itself was greatly agitated.

against the press lately contained in the Moniteur. The Siecle protests against the imputation of the official print that to claim the substitution of law for caprice is an "ex cess of discussion," and boldly claims the right of temper ately demanding any change in a law which it deems of pressive and unjust. It demands trial by jury for pres fences, and also claims for journals the right of reportin the proceedings of the Legislature.

The King of the Belgians' visit to the Emperor at Biar

ritz was wholly on account of the debt due by Belgium to France, amounting to £2,000,000, a pressing claim mediate payment having been put forward.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Sept. 29 explains at some length the difference between England and the United States about the possession of the San Juan Island, which might hereafter become important to the United States. The English press, says our French contemporary, has preserved a very mild attitude on this question, and the idea is conveyed through that medium that the British hon knows how to ally prudence with bravery. "We do not doubt it," says the Constitutionael, "and for this reason we hope that the San Juan affair will not effect the

An increased demand for money on the London Ex change had sprung up in London, owing to the close of

The foreign exchanges were firm, with little variation.

At Manchester a dull tone prevailed, but as producers were fully engaged, the consessions in price were slight and partial.

In reference to American securities Messrs. D. Bell. Sor & Co. report as follows :--

There is no change worthy of notice in the market for American securities. During the past week there has been a steady demand for the federal and various State stocks, at previous quotations, as also for some of the railroad securities, but more especially for the shares of the Illinois Central and New Yark Central, which have been dealt in at improved prices. The following are the quotations:—

quotations:—
United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868.

Do. 5 per cent bonds, 1874.
Alabama 5 per cent bonds, 1888-72.
Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds
Massachusetts 6 per cent sterling bonds
Massachusetts 6 per cent sterling bonds
Mississippi 6 per cent Union Bank bond
Ohio 6 per cent stock, 1886.
Pennseytvania 6 per cent.

Do. 5 per cent bonds, 1877.
South Carolina 5 per cent bords, 1866.
Tennessee 6 per cent bonds, divers

Do. shares...
New York Central 6 per cent, not convt., '83 86
Do. 7 per cent, convert., 1864. 25 Do. 7 per cent, convert., 1864. 93
Do. shares 71
New York and Eric 7 per cent 3d mort., 1883 60
Do. shares 3

In American securities there was a decline in the shares of the New York Central and the third mortgage of the New York and Eric, and an advance in the first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Contral, and quotes sales.—Illinois Central sixes and sevens, 78; do. shares, 36—354 dis.; New York Central shares, 7234; New York and Eric third mortgage, 57 x. c.; Pennsylvania Central first mortgage, 89.

The sales of cotton of the week in Havre were 5,000 below the property of a 26 lower.

bales; stock, 75,000 bales. Prices were 2f. a 3f. lower New Orleans tres ordinaire, 109f.; do. bas, 101f.

The steamship Bavaria, from New York, reache Southampton early on the morning of the 30th of Septem ber. The Bavaria experienced a most violent gale durin the passage, and one of the seas which struck her washe two persons overboard, and did some damage to the ship A despatch from Southampton, dated on the evening of Friday, the 30th ultimo, to London, says:—

Friday, the 30th ultime, to London, says:

The Bavaria steamer, from New York, brings \$743,632 in specie for England. She reports having experienced a tremendous gale from NW. from the 21st to 23d inst.; on the 22d a heavy sea struck her, which stove a part of the deck-house and filled the boiler-room with water, in consequence of which she ran out of her rudder and split al sails. While heaving to another sea struck her, and washed overboard two persons. One was a eabin passenger, named John Sayers, from Cincinnati, and the other a seaman belonging to Hamburg. The ship was hove to for thirty hours.

The Arago privad at Santhampton short widder on the

The Arago arrived at Southampton about midday on

An explosion in the percussion cap man Messrs. Pursall & Phillips, of Birmingham, had instanti killed seventeen persons and wounded nine others, or

London, Sept. 30, 1859.

Nothing New from the Fleets in China-Mr Ward's Position at Pekin-The Ralian Quer tion Still a Mystery-The Spanish Exped Against Morocco said to be Instigated by Na-poleon-England Sending a Fleet to Aid the Moors-Russian Influence in Constantinople-The Fate of Schamyl-Russian Instigation to the Late Peiho Affair-The Boundary Ques tion Excitement Subsiding—Gen. Harney Cen-sured—Voyage of the Great Eastern this Autumn Doubtful—The Builders' Strike Nearly Over-Travel and Loss of Life on British Railroads-Americans and American Scheme in London &c. The China mail, with dates up to August 10, has

arrived, but it brings no later tidings of the English and French fleets, or any further details of the late disaster that befel them. It appears, how-ever, that the American Minister has reached Pekin, where he is treated more as a prisoner of war than the envoy of a friendly Power. I enclose you some details respecting his reception at the imperial city, which savor strongly of the comical. Mr. Ward will find it rather hard to satisfy the inquiries of his friends as to what he saw at Pekin, and the State Department will be but little the wiser for the ostensible honor bestowed on their representative. The expedition preparing by England and France against China will be ready by November ensuing, and great care is bestowed upon it. It is intended by these Powers to give John Chinaman such an impression of their might as to teach him due reverence for his betters in all time to come. There is little doubt that an army of picked men will be landed at the nearest poir and march on Pekin. What they will do when they get there remains to be seen.

In the way of foreign news there is little stirring.
The Italian question is still enveloped is profound mystery, and the newspapers are foreed to admit that Napoleon is, at last, too much for them. All their solutions and predictions have been falsified one after another. one after another, and the last story they had got up—that Central Italy was to be converted into a kingdom for Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Em-peror—has just received its quietus from the French official journal, which declares it to be wholly unfounded. The newspapers are at their wits' ends but they must wait till the imperial sphinx choose to open its mouth.

The expedition organizing by Spain aga rocco seems to give some uneasiness to the English government, and they are disposed to suspect that Napoleon, who controls the policy of the Spanish Court, has projected it with a view to put Spain in possession of the African coast facing Gibraltar. fied at the mouth of the Mediterranean being entirely in the hands of the British. It is said that Lord Palmerston intends to send a fleet to Morocco by way of encouraging the Moors to resistance but it is certain that the British Envoy at Madrid is very busy putting questions to the Spanish government as to their real intentions.

The conspiracy just discovered at Constantinonle was meant to dethrone the Sultan and it is supposed was set on foot by Rus sia, who is enraged to see the Turkish government so completely under the influence of British diplomacy. A new Sultan would have changed the aspect of things in that respect, but the scheme has failed for the present. Poor Schamyl, the heroic leader of the Caucassian tribos, has at last fallen into the hands of the Russian army, who, unable to vanquish him after years of struggle, succeeded at last in getting possession of him by bribery. This event is important, as it will remove all further check to the advance of the Russians, who will gradually take possession of all this portion of Asia, and thus be better able to menace British supremacy in India. The Russian government seems to be actively at work in every direction. They are making steady advances in Northern China, and yet manage to keep on close terms of amity with the Celestial government. No doubt is entertained that it was through their influence that the late expedition of the Western Powers was repulsed at the Pelino, and it is quite certain they will afford active assistance to the Chinese in their future resistance to the armies of the Allies. If Russia can manage to retain her ascendancy over the Chinese government, she will gradually get the control of this vast trade in her hands, and that would not exactly suit the interests of the "outside barbarians" of another hemisphere. China is likely to become the scene not only of sanguinary battles, but of a violent diplomatic struggle. Our government has certainly played its cards adroitly in preserving a neutral policy, for we are sure to get our share whichever side wins.

There is little of domestic news worth relating. The boundary dispute attracts little attention here, and the general supposition is that it can lead to no serious trouble. General Harney is blamed by the English journals for having sought to obtain notoriety by an act of violence which had not the sanction of his government. This is the only view taken of the matter. The Great Eastern is undergoing repairs by day and night, enraged to see the Turkish government so completely under the influence of

lions.

Duff Green is here, boring the Minister to give him letters of introduction to Lords Palmerston and John Russell. He has some wonderful project in regard to Mexican bonds. He will not find it so easy to do "Palm" as he thinks. It is marvellous that a man of his age should still be chasing chimeras, even across the Atlantic.

Senstor Benjamin, of Louisiana, is also here, trying to raise money for the Tehuantepee route; but John Bull is smarting just now from the wind-up of the Eric Railrand swindle and is not likely to be

trying to raise money for the Tehuantepee route: but John Bull is smarting just now from the wiad-up of the Eric Railroad swindle, and is not likely to be carried away by the eloquence of an oratorical

financier. Our Senators are sing rily employed in running round amongst brokers to raise the wind for such enter pec. Arnold Harris is also here Benjamio.

Our Paris Corres | ndence. , Sept. 29, 1859. PA Napoleon's Ralian Difficulties s Italian Difficulties— s Prestige and Its

Does He Want a Throan Maly?—W at will V ctor Emanuel Do?-The Mon . Taken up

York News-The Press Laws, t.

The Emperor's position is manifestly a difficult one in the present critical state of Italian affairs. One great secret of the enormous success that has given such a halo to his name is his patience in biding his time. Fate, as if in compensation fo the sufferings of his early life, has in these latter days apparently marked him for her favorite child; and Napoleon, full of faith in his destiny, having taken all the precautions in his power, waits the turn of events with a trustful complacency utterly inexplicable to those who are little used to the ascendancy of their particular stars. The present oracular intimation of the official organ is no doubt perfectly true. Napoleon did not mingle in Italian affairs for the purpose of founding a kingdom for his cousin. Even his prescience could not possibly foresee the exact results that would follow his interference; but having taken all the precautions in his power having promoted a marriage between his cousin and an Italian princess, having diligently and laboriously furnished himself with the means of insuring victory in the battlefield, he was ready to fling the result into the cap of Fate, with im plicit confidence in her watchful superintendence The point to which matters have arrived is a deeply interesting one; but, if narrowly scrutinized, it will be seen that things are gradually tending towards terests. Time is doing it all, while the victor of Solferino is enabled to keep faith with all parties. More and more it becomes evident that the Grand Dukes become impossible. Equally does it appear that the King of Sardinia is not the man to reconcile the great difficulties of the situation, while his increasing popularity may be converted into political capital of prime importance. What if Victor-Emanuel himself was to propose his daughte should be received instead of himself as the sovereign of Central Italy, with an under-standing that she should hold the crown in trust for her son, the great-grandso of Charles Albert, and a born Italian. I have heard a whisper of some such solution, and that the Princess Clotilde is in a situation to hold out the hope that the house of Carignan, through the female line, may really hold in its hands the destinies of Central Italy. How gracefully might the Emperor of the French be brought to support a solution which, while it morally effected a great dynastic object, relieved him from the odium of

solution which, while it morally effected a great dynastic object, relieved him from the odium of doing so. He would have kept word with Austria by the apparent efforts he has made in favor of the banished princes, and be free in the sight of Europe to sanction an arrangement which, while it accorded to no one precisely what he desired, possessed the elements of a great pacification as to future events. Fate, if patiently and sedulously observed, would, as heretofore, doubtless arrange all for the best. By the last accounts Prince Napoleon was at Zurich.

The Tuscan government, in the meanwhile, decrees the execution of two equestrian statues in bronze—one of Victor Emanuel, and the other of Napoleon III.—which are to grace the Piazza del Indepensa at Florence, formerly the Piazza del Grandina. Statues of Charles Albert and Victor Emanuel are to be erected at Leghorn; others of various celebrated men are to be executed for Lucca, Siena, and Pisa, their respective birthplaces. Paintings, too, are decreed—1. Of the Tuscan Assembly voting the downfall of the House of Lorraine; 2. Of Victor Emanuel receiving the deputation offering him the throne of Tuscany; 3. Of the battles of Carlatone, Palestro, Magenta and San Martino; 4. Of the costumes or uniforms which figured in the late war; and 5. Six portraits—vis: Of Geoberti, Balbo, Troya, Berchet, Silvio Pellico, and Geasti. The Dictator of Parma decrees an oath of fidelity to Victor Emanuel, and, what looks the most like business amid such an infinity of fustian, the Dictator of Modena gives orders for several thousand rifles and for the purchase of the horses formerly belonging to the Piedmontese cavairy.

To-day's Moniteur is literally full of American

montese cavalry.
To-day's Moniteur is literally full of American

gossip:

1. We have at great length the fate of Blondin.
2. A minute account of the City of New York, which is to traverse the Atlantic in forty-eight hours.
3. A history of the experiment recently made on the Delaware of a submarine boat.
4. A description of the New York quadruple Constellation.

Constellation.

5. Your correspondent from Panama's account of the gold found in the tomb of the Indians. But the Constitutionnel, whose semi-official importance renders it necessary to follow in the wake of its more stately chief, has the following:

The small murmurs of the press are still heard about the iron hand, which yet continues its firm hold, and the eloquent language of M. Villemain has called forth those columns from the Constitutioncalled forth those columns from the Constitution-nel, the long and the short of which is that the French are not fit to be trusted with an instrument which, in the Anglo-Saxon hand, is found to be so

harmless.
Orders have been sent to Brest not to pay off the nboats Eciair, Fieche, Arquebuse, Redonte an or, as well as others about to arrive from Toulor are to go to China.

Our Berlin Correspondence BERLIN, Sept. 28, 1859.

Austrian Dictation in the Frankfort Conven tion-Reform of the Federal Constitution Emeute in Breslau-The City Under Martial Lang-Pending Demonstration in Berlin-Ex tensive Forgery, &c. The National Convention at Frankfort, or what

ever the assembly may be called, whose inaugura tion was viewed with such enthusiasm by the ad herents of German unity, has met with a lion in it path. On applying for permission to continue its meetings-for on the Continent not half a dozen persons are allowed to collect in public without the sanction of the paternal rulers—the police in terposed a categorical vete; and although an ap peal has been made to the Senate of the "free city," that grave and honored body stood too muci in awe of Austria to withdraw a prohibition which has undoubtedly only been given in obedience to an order from Vienna. If, therefore, the Commit tee of Twelve should venture to hold a sitting in spite of this injunction, they will ru the risk of being pounced upon by a con-stable and hauled off to the police court, where those who are citizens of Frankfort will be sentenced to fine or imprisonment for at tending unlawful assemblies, and the remainder expelled neck and cup from the city territory. Rather than expose themselves to so ignominion an eighteenth Brumaire, it is presumed the com mittee will prefer to remove to some other locality and Berlin has been suggested as the most eligible place for them to adjourn to. For several reasons however, this would hardly be advisable; it would compromise the national character of the move ment, and give a color to the assertions of the antiunionists, who represent it as a scheme cunningly devised by Prussia for extending her power over Germany, and depriving the other States of their independence. The Prussian government, too would be placed in a false position; they would either have to refuse their consent to the meetings, which would throw cold water upon the whole affair, or, by countenancing them openly, to raise the jealousy of Austria and her confederates to pitch, and precipitate a rupture, which the Prince Regent and his advisers are anxious to postpone as long as possible. In fact, it will be difficult for the Twelve to find an ark of refuge, unless they make up their minds to retire to Gotha, the residence of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the only German prince who has declared in favor of the national cause, and who by so doing has just drawn down upon himself the thunders of the Cabinet of Vienns, in the shape of a note reflecting severely upon his conduct, and hinting darkly at ulterior measures that will be taken against him if he persists in his contomacious behaviour. It is a curious circomstance

that, during the Italian war, the Duke of Saxe Coburg showed himself the most zealous partisan of Austria, and exerted all his influence to induce Prussia to esponse her cause, which he considered that of German nationality; he is now the first to experience the proverbial gra-

titude of Hapsburg.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which the German patriots have to contend with, the question raised by them has excited the national sympathics to such a degree that it is impossible even for those governments to ignore it who are most opposed to any alterations in the present state of things. A reform of the federal constitution has become an imperative necessity, and the Cabinets of Bavaria Wurtemburg and Saxony, prompted no doubt by Austria, have been laying their heads together to concect some plan by which such a reform may be effected in a manner most advantageous to them-selves. One of the article of the Eisenach programme requires more efficient provision for the defence of Germany against external enemies, the late crisis having brought to light defects in the or-ganization of the federal army which render it totally inadequate to meet any sudden emergency. 'This has been seized upon by the three governments just mentioned to propose a series of measures, the chief feature of which consists in an enormous increase of the military force. At present every German State is bound to furnish a contingent to the federal army equal to one per cent of the population; this is to be raised to two per cent—Bavaria is to contribute two entire corps d'armée, Saxony and Wurtemberg one each, and a permanent commander-in-chief is to be elected by a majority of votes. Such a proposal is quite characteristic of the quarter in which it originates. The German people cry out for more liberty; "more soldiers, more police, more taxes," is the reply of their princely taskmasters. It is stated, indeed, that as a set-off to the burthens imposed upon the nation by this arrangement, they are to be gratified with a a Parliamentary Assembly, composed of deputies chosen from among the members of the several local legislatures; but as the latter are often mere tools in the hands of their respective governments, the Germans are not likely to be satisfied with such a phantom of popular representation. The whole, moreover, is evidently intended as a medium the subjecting the military force of Prussia to the control of Austria, whose satellites form the majority in the Diet, and would certainly elect one of her innumerable Archdukes to the post of generalissimo. Of course Prussia will refuse her assent to this promising scheme, and we shall then see the Austrian organs raising loud outeries against her for preventing the realization of a project so conducive to the interests of German unity.

As yet the agitation has been carried on in the most quiet and orderly manner imaginable; but if the wishes of the people are trifled with much mentioned to propose a series of measures, the

raning four outeries against her to prevening the realization of a project so conducive to the interests of German unity.

As yet the agitation has been carried on in the most quiet and orderly manner imaginable: but if the wishes of the people are trified with much longer, and especially if they should be disappointed in their expectations of Prussian co-operation, there is reason to apprehend that even the patience and longanimity engrafted by centuries of despotism upon the native spirit of the Teutonic race will be finally exhausted. Last week serious disturbances occurred at Breslau, which, although not exactly of a political nature, serve to indicate the tendencies of the public mind, and the alarm with which they are regarded by the authorities. The emude was occasioned by the following circumstances:—The Prince and Princess Frederick William are making a tour in Silesia, and passing through Breslau, the capital of that province, the city was brilliantly illuminated in honor of their presence. A great-crowd assembled in the Blucher Platz, on which the Governor's palace is situated, and while they were admiring the lights and cheering the Prince and Princess, it was remarked all at once that the equestrian statue of Blucher, which forms the principal ornament of the square, was not lit up. Now, it appears that Blucher, although a natural Prussian hero, is obnoxious to the reactionary party from his being popularly known by the appellation of "Marshal Forward," and for the same reason is the particular favorite of the Breslau democracy, who look upon him as the representative of progress. It was instantly suspected that the non-illumination of the statue was an act of malice prepense on the part of the Ober President, or Governor, who like most of his colleagues was appointed under the Manteufiel régime, and whom the present ministry have had the weakness to leave in his office: lights were immediately called for and hung in great profusion around old Blucher and his borse, while the many headed expressed

peaceasie, and therefore more saintary, expression of public feeling. A few days since Dr. Jonas, one of the representatives of the Prussian capital in the Second Chamber, departed this life, and it is under stood that M. Unruh will be proposed as a candidate for the vacant seat. Unruh was President of the stood that M. Unruh will be proposed as a candidate for the vacant seat. Unruh was President of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia when it was dissolved by the coup d'état of November. 1848, and distinguished himself by the energy and intrepidity he displayed on that occasion. After the triumph of might over right he retired into private life, from which he only emerged quite recently to take a part in the meetings at Eisenach and Frankfort, where he was chosen a member of the Committee of Twelve. The democratic party have now united with the more advanced section of the constitutional liberals to support his election for Berlin, and unless the moderate liberals should join the conservatives against him, there is every prospect of his being returned. As a political demonstration this would be of the utmost importance; it would not only open the doors of the Legislature to one of those men whose share in the great German movement has been expiated by ten Years of ostracism, but it would be a pledge of reconciliation and union between the democratis and liberals, whose dissensions have been so ruinous to both and so advantageous to the mutual enemy. No doubt the latter will strain every nerve to prevent such a result, and as the reactionists, though greatly reduced in numbers, are still in possession of all the power derived from wealth, station and Court influences, the approaching election will present a scene of unusual interest.

The chief item of local news is the detection of an extensive system of forgery committed by a person named Schultz, who rejoices in the high sound-

sent a scene of unusual interest.

The chief item of local news is the detection of an extensive system of forgery committed by a person named Schultz, who rejoices in the high sounding title of Caligrapher Royal, having been writing master to some of the younger branches of the King's family. Being a man of expensive habits, which his profession did not afford him the means of gratifying, he took to counterfeiting the names of great landholders, whose acceptances are made payable at some banking houses in Berlin, and as soon as one of the bills fell due he redeemed it by forging another. The whole amount thus gradually appropriated is estimated at upwards of 50,000 thalers, in spite of which he was always in debt, the money being as freely squandered as it was easily earned. At length suspicion was aroused by his presenting an acceptance purporting to be signed by M. de Hulsen, Director General of the Royal Thalers, and a warrant was issued against him, when he was found to be non inventus. The police, however, were soon on his track; a house indicated to them was searched, and he was discovered in a wardrobe. He is now in durance vile, awaiting the sentence of the law.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Mr. Ward's Journey up a Branch of the Legation Caged in a Wooden Box-They Could see the Stars but not the Country-Grand Entry into Pekin on an Ox Cart-They had not Seen the Emperor-Allied

Preparations for War, &c., &c., &c.

From the Paris Pays, Sept. 28.]

The last news from Shanghae establishes beyond a doubt the arrival of Mr. Ward, the American Encoy, at Pekin.

This diplomatist ascended the Ki-Tcheon-Yun-Ho, one of the branches of the Petho, accompanied by all the members of his legation. Arrived at Ning-Ho-Fou, the American corveite which had brought Mr. Ward was retained in the port.

The members of the legation, under the guidance of a Mandarin, were placed in a huge box, about five metres long by three broad (about sizem by ten feet), which was closed everywhe but above, so as to prevent those it contained from seeing the country. This box, or contained from seeing the country. This box, or travelling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveller, was placed on a farge truck drawn by oxen, and in this way thee Minister of the United States and the members of his legation entered the town of Pokin.

They were perfectly well treated by the Chinese, but were not allowed to see anything.

The truck was drawn into the courtyard of a large source, which was to be the residence of the American invoys, but from which they were not to be allowed to se out.

At the last dates they were awaiting their interv

with the emperor.

They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a despatch to Mr. Fish, the American Consul at Shanghae, informing him of their safety.

After the interview, the American Minister was to be reconducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he

Came.

[From the Paris Pays, Sept. 30.]

The Russian journals, according to news received of land from China, confirm the arrival at Pekin of United States Charge of Affaires. The Gazette of Irik assures us that that diplomatist will not be received by Emperor, but only by the chief of the Nayko, or implicablet, a title similar to that of Premier.

with performing at their court.

AMERICAN CARE OF ENGLISH PRISONERS.
[From the Journal du Havre, Sept. 28.]

We find the following in the Shanghae correspondence of the Semaphore of Marseilles.—Two gunbouts, the Cruiser and Highfiver, just arrived from the Gulf of Petchill, have brought the news that twelve English soldiers had been made prisoners after the fight of Polho and were well treated at Tien Finn. 2the American Commodore, who was allowed communication with the Chinese, had informed the English of the fate of their countrymen.

THE PIERPARATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR

power, and to show that at present it can strike hard and far when its honor is concerned.

[From the Paris Patria, Sept. 20.]

The number of vessels and trops which are to form the Freuch expedition to China has not yet been decided on. Up to the commencement of last August no treaty had been signed between France and Cochin China.

[From the London Times, Sept. 30.]

The following vessels are being fitted out at Portsmouth to reinforce our squadron in the China seas:—Odin, 16, paddle, Capt. Lord John Hay, C. B.; Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander G. F. Day, V. C.; Beagle, 4, screw, Commander P. McDougal; Ringdove, 6, serew, Commander C. H. Sphinx, 10, paddle, Capt. Lord John Hay, C. B.; Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander G. F. Day, V. C.; Beagle, 4, screw, Commander P. McDougal; Ringdove, 6, serew, Commander Cragle; and Hardy, Havoc, Grasshopper and Flamer, screw gunbeats. At Spithead—Pearl, 20, screw, Capt. Borlase, C. B.; and Clio, 20, screw, tapt. Miller. In addition to the above are the Urgent, screw troopship, Commander Power, and Simoon, screw troopship, Commander Cowe.

It is the intention of the Admiralty to fit up one of the last named vessels as a transporting hospital ship, and at-tach her to the fleet in China, to convey the sick or wounded during our future operations to the stationary hospital ships. The Fox frigate, futed with a screw and auxiliary engines of 200 horse power, is also lying at moorings up Portsmouth harbor, and might be made available for many services in the China Seas during the expected hostitities. We believe this vessel has never been employed since fitted with her auxiliary steam power. It is said that she averaged over nine knots on her last trial.

The Rhadamanthus, paddle steamer, Master Commander Sturdee, salled from Portamouth yesterday morning for Woolwich, having on board a number of high pressure boilers, flitted complete, intended for China

pressure boilers, litted complete, mended for China, we replace such as may be damaged on board the gunboats attached to our squadron in those waters.

ENGLAND MUST UPBOLD HER PRESTIGE IN THE EAST. [From the London Herald (Lord Derby's organ), Sept. 20.] It is understood to be the intention of government to make only a limited use of the Indian army in the prosecution of the war with China, and that by far the largest portion of the force to be employed in this new contest with the Celestials is to be sent from this country. We cannot too strongly impress upen the Cabinet the importance of dealing decisively with the Chinese in this matter. This is no time for trifling. It is too late now to inquire whether the treaty was drawn up in the best chosen language, whether the mysterious sovereign of the Celestial empire ever intended to allow his capital to be profaned by the presence of the barbarian, or whether Mr. Bruec could have made his way to Pekin escorted by Chinese officials instead of British gunboats. What we have to deal with at present is the fact that a British fleet has been repulsed. It is quite evident that it will never do to enter upon this contect in a spirit of bravado. We must not begin by despising the enemies with whom we have to content That we shall eventually gain our point, if the matter be properly conducted, no one can for a mement doubt. But to send an insufficient force, or to allee too much time to clapse before arriving on the spot, would be to trifle with great emergency, and to pare the way for disacters even more folial and terrible than that which kas just take place. In the East everything depends on our prestige Take away the opinion entertained of our strength, an the celerity with which we are able to punish ments, an an the celerity with which we are able to punish ments, an an the celerity with which we are able to punish ments, an an the celerity with which we are able to punish ments, an the celerity with which we are able to punish ments, an the celerity with which we

Another point to be borne in finite is that the peor this country will never submit to play a secondary p this war. The quarrel is over even more than that of FI it is the British flag especially that has been insulted are English sailors and English soldiers who haves ed the most, and in whatever is done Great Britain take the lead. That our ally should decide upon i take the lead. That our ally should declar upon immediate steps for punishing the affront to the French Ambassador is absolutely necessary, if he wishes to make himself respected by the Chinese; but the British government must send out a force proportioned to the intervents at stake, and strong enough to carry out with speed the objects for which it will be sent. This is not to stope sear "for as idea," it is to submit to sacrifices and to make strenuous exercious in order to maintain a program of the property of the control of the control